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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana. Price five cents.

THIS warm weather will do more to stop the ravages of la grippe than all the remedies of all the doctors.

WORD comes from Europe that a short cereal crop will prevent a war this season. Next to the assent of the Rothschilds a full food supply is essential to a great European war.

IF a plurality vote elected in Germany Bismarck would have been chosen, as he had nearly twice as many votes as his next competitor, but not so many as all three of those opposing him.

THE President will spend to-day in Galveston, Tex., and no doubt pretty quietly. Leaving there at ten minutes past 12 o'clock to-night, he will reach San Antonio Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

AN exchange tells its readers how aluminium is made. That has long been known, but the man who discovers how it can be made for ten cents a pound will have something too important to tell.

AS "hot shot" has not been used in naval or other gunnery for years, isn't it about time that newspapers cease pouring "hot shot" into the enemy? The torpedo is the present weapon devised to do everlasting injury to the craft of the foe.

WHEN an ex-confederate like Mr. Wycliffe, of New Orleans, gives as a reason for keeping a class of foreigners out of this country that some of them in that city put the flag of Italy over that of the United States and others riddled the stars and stripes in Pennsylvania, there is ground for hope.

TO-DAY is the 116th anniversary of the firing of that "shot which was heard 'round the world;" also, of the killing of the first Union volunteers in the war of the rebellion. The reverberation of that shot is still being heard; the blood of those martyrs did not sprinkle the pavements of Baltimore in vain.

THE public, or that very large portion of it that belongs to the Republican and Democratic parties, is not filled with increasing admiration for Senator Peffer since his announcement that he has outgrown parties. And when you come to size up Peffer the announcement is rather rough on the two organizations, it must be confessed.

WHEN a meeting of 120 representatives called by the champions of free silver coinage in the heart of the section supposed to be devoted to that idea, for the main purpose of urging such action by Congress, carries its point by only ten votes, there is reason to suspect that there is more noise than force in the free-coinage movement.

ACCORDING to the last census 29.12 per cent., or 18,235,670 of the population of the United States, is in towns of 8,000 population and more. Ten years ago the percentage was 22.57 of the whole, or 11,318,457. This means that there are nearly 7,000,000 more people in cities for farmers to feed than in 1880; and 7,000,000 is more than one-fifth of the population of England, Scotland and Ireland combined.

IN answer to inquiries by pensioners as to the dates of future payments, Pension Agent Ensley says that the next regular payment will be made June 4, as heretofore; two months later, on Aug. 4, another payment for two months will be made, and subsequent payments will be made Nov. 4, Feb. 4 and May 4. If those who see this notice will repeat it they will help to prevent a great deal of trouble all round.

THE New York Evening Post characterizes Mr. Blaine's last letter on the Italian controversy as "a very straightforward paper, presenting in clear and respectful terms the position of our government and the limitations of our Constitution," and says of Secretary Tracy's order putting navy-yards on a civil-service-reform basis that "it will be a most salutary reform, and the Secretary cannot be commended too heartily for bringing it about." If the Post is not careful it will lose its reputation for partisan unfairness.

SPEAKING of the voting of women at the recent Kansas election, the New York Independent says: "They can be depended upon to be the friends of the home and enemies of the saloon every time." The Independent is gallant, but its assertion hardly agrees with the facts. In Topeka, Fort Scott and Kansas City, Kan., the majority of the women who voted cast their ballots for Democratic candidates, notwithstanding the fact, everywhere acknowledged, that the chief end and aim of the Kansas Democracy is to secure a repeal of the prohibitory law, and the equally well-known fact that the saloon is the Democratic stronghold and rules the community wherever that party has control of the municipal government. Experience in Kansas knocks out the argument that woman suffrage means a solid opposition to the whisky element.

MORAL BACILLI.

"There is no doubt that there are epidemics of crime as well as of disease," remarked a well-known lawyer. "In superstitious times all evils were attributed to adverse stars. This may have been an approach to scientific truth or its advanced shadow. That meteorological conditions seriously affect the health and spirits—and affect some more seriously than others—is a fact of such every-day experience that it is no longer regarded as phenomenal. Thus, not long ago we had an epidemic of fires, then of homicides, then of suicides, and so on. Now, just at this time we have what may be styled an epidemic of divorces." No doubt many persons have noticed this tendency of crime to run in cycles or periodical outbreaks. Of course, suing for divorce is not a crime in the eye of the law, but it is one of those things the causes of which may belong to the field of criminal philosophy. Perhaps there are moral microbes, spiritual bacilli, which propagate crime as physical bacilli do disease. Perhaps they float about the world in shoals or clouds, seeking whom they may devour, and looking for favorable conditions for the propagation of moral delinquencies, and perhaps their activity under certain conditions accounts for the occasional epidemics of crime. Here is a field for some curious moralist or philosophical lawyer to investigate. It would be a great thing if the various crime bacilli could be discovered and annihilated. The discoveries of Jenner and Koch, one furnishing a sure preventive of the small-pox by vaccination and the other a possible cure of tuberculous disease by sub-cutaneous injection, are justly regarded as among the greatest boons of science to humanity. But how much greater would be the discovery of the bacillus that causes lying, stealing, burglary and murder. A species of vaccination that would prevent wife-whipping would be of inestimable value, and a lymph that would do away with the mania for divorces would be worth more than its weight in gold.

STREET RAILROADS IN EUROPE.

Some European cities deal much more wisely with public corporations than American cities do, but there is a difference even among European cities. In the matter of street railroads there is considerable variety of treatment. In Great Britain there is no law of taxation for street railroads, except the general law for all property. They pay no tax upon franchise, charter, privileges or rights of any kind. They pay only upon real estate owned or leased for its or their use, just as a private individual would pay; and as the appointments of London tramways are very meagre, the taxes are very small upon stables, offices and a few stations. The rates of fares are limited by law to 2 cents per mile, which would enable the companies to charge on lines of three miles 6 cents; and on lines of five miles 10 cents. This rate is less than the American rate for short distances, but our long-distance rates are cheaper. The ride from this city to Fairview Park for 5 cents is cheaper than a ride of the same distance in London would be. There are eight street-railroad companies in London—they call them tramways there—and they all declare handsome dividends.

In Paris, the lines of omnibuses and of street railroads are all controlled by one company. They pay a large tax, but their charter runs for fifty years and they charge 6 cents for short distances. German cities have what is called "the zone system." From one point to another within a certain distance the fare is 2 1/2 cents. If one goes a certain distance beyond that he pays another fare, and if he goes a still further distance a third fare, and so on up to 10 cents. The first fare of 2 1/2 cents is for a distance limited to a mile and a half. Here, as in London, a short ride is cheaper and a long ride dearer than in this country. A report on the street-railroads of Hamburg says the company pays one pfennig for its franchise for every passenger carried. One hundred pfennigs equal 24 cents. Its charter runs twenty-five years, and at the end of that time the track becomes the property of the city unless the charter is renewed. The company paves between the tracks and a foot on the outside of the rails, and keeps this part in repair.

Most of the street railroads in Germany, and many in other parts of Europe, revert to the state at the end of their charters, running twenty-five or thirty years. The city of Berlin has one great street-railroad company, which substantially controls all the lines in the city. It was chartered first in 1872. In 1882 the old franchise was annulled and a new one granted, which runs thirty years, to 1912. The terms of the new franchise are as follows:

Obligation to pave between the tracks and one meter on either side. To pay a tax of 1 per cent. to the city of Berlin on the first million of gross income, when it earns two millions gross, 1½ per cent., adding ½ per cent. for each additional million earned, until the whole tax shall reach 8 per cent., and that is the limit.

It pays an income tax, under a law applicable to all persons and companies, on the net income. The whole tax amounts now to about 7½ per cent. on the gross income.

In return, the city grants to it the exclusive use of tracks, and no person or team can walk or drive upon them, except from necessity, under heavy penalty, which gives them a clear track and easy movement.

The track becomes the property of the city at the end of concession, and, until then, the fares cannot be reduced.

The whole track is divided into thirty-six lines, and each line is divided into sections, with an iron post in the sidewalk marking the station, and the cars do not stop between these stations for any purpose. The fares vary according to distance, from 10 pfgs., or 2½ cents, to 40 pfgs., or 10 cents, and the longest line is about seven miles; but the average of all the fares is not quite 3 cents.

There is no transfer system in Berlin, nor in European cities generally. The rule is two fares for two rides. Under the charter above outlined the Berlin company makes enormous profits and pays large dividends. Last year the company paid the city in taxes $301,149. In Berlin and other European cities where the zone system prevails, a person cannot pass from one section to another without paying an additional fare. The effect of the increased fare for long rides is to induce, if not compel, poor people to crowd into narrow limits. The expense of a long ride prevents them from spreading out. This crowds the center of the city and intensifies the evils of the tenement system. One of the greatest benefits of a street-railroad system is in the long ride for a low fare. Five cents, the usual rate in this country, is too much for a mile or a mile and a half, but it is cheap for three, four or five miles. Nevertheless, considering their valuable franchises, light taxes, easy burdens and uniform 5-cent fares, the street-railroads in American cities have what would be called in common parlance "a mighty good thing." The street-railroad franchises granted by European cities are, as a general rule, much better guarded and more favorable for the city and the people than those granted by American cities. Large returns to the city and low fares to the people are the points looked after.

THE CRISIS OF THE PRESBYTERIANS.

It was thought by many that the action of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in referring the subject of the revision of the Westminster Confession to a committee of eminent teachers and leaders in the church would result in a satisfactory compromise which would bring harmony to that powerful denomination. But there is reason to believe that these anticipations will not be realized at the General Assembly, which will meet in Detroit May 21. Professor Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, has taken a stand which promises to be a more serious cause of dissension in the Presbyterian Church than the new doctrine of Prof. Smyth, of the Andover Theological Seminary, occasioned in the Congregational Church. The advanced views of Professor Briggs and his followers cannot be modified by any change in the phrasing of the Confession of Faith. Holding the chair of biblical theology in the most prominent school in which the preachers of the church are instructed, he has boldly denied tenets which are the foundation of the church, and asserted opinions at war with the teaching and traditions of the great church of John Calvin. His is not a quibble about words. The changes which he and his followers would make are not of words, but of creeds. If Presbyterian candidates for the ministry are taught and led to believe the opinions expressed by Professor Briggs, when they become preachers they will not preach the essential doctrines of the Presbyterianism of to-day. He declares that the work of salvation is not begun and ended in this world, but continues after death. From the true Presbyterian stand-point, these are rank heresies, which cannot be tolerated if that church is to maintain the essential principles of faith which have marked it since the days of John Calvin. Already the course of Professor Briggs has been the subject of discussion in denominational assemblies, and several presbyteries have taken action looking to the bringing up of the subject in the General Assembly in Detroit. It does not seem possible that the stand taken by Prof. Briggs can be ignored unless the Presbyterian Church is prepared to yield to the advanced element which he leads. Still, the crisis is not one which need worry any friend of the great church which has exerted so powerful an influence for good for two centuries. The whole Christian church, even the Catholic, is drifting away from doctrines that do not commend themselves to the progressive thought of the age.

LOSSES OF POPULATION.

The first of a series of maps issued by the Census Bureau, designed to illustrate features of the work, is one presenting to the eye the gain and loss of population shown by the census of 1890, compared with that of 1880. Gains and losses and the percentage of gains are shown by different colors. Some States have three colors, showing loss, gain less than 25 per cent. and gain in excess of that figure. It may be assumed by some that no considerable section of the country outside of the Eastern coast States will show a loss of population, but on examination it will be found that there are considerable patches of light coloring showing losses in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa. Indeed, the number of counties in the country showing a loss of population in 1890, compared with 1880, is 455, in fifty of which it is explained by a reduction of territory. This number is significant when it is considered that in 1880 only 138 counties showed a decrease of inhabitants compared with 1870. The losses generally have occurred in sections strictly agricultural in this State, Illinois, Iowa and in the East, and in mining localities in California, Nevada and Colorado. The Census Bureau attributes this loss of population to what it calls the transition wave. There is nothing in them to occasion alarm. The loss in the agricultural sections of the older States is due to the emigration to new agricultural States, where the dark colors show an increase of population of over 25 per cent. The subjugation of the soil and the introduction of labor-saving machinery have been followed by a loss of population in older States, because fewer men are needed to cultivate the land. The decrease in some sections is followed or accompanied by an aggregation of people in the cities, particularly where manufacturing is established. In Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey the transition from agriculture to manufacturing is complete, and those States are gaining population through the permanent establishment of manufacturing industries. In 1880 Ohio was in the same transitory condition which now appears in a more marked degree in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Ohio has been gaining during the last decade, through the introduction of manufactures, and the same thing may be relied on in this State if the policy of encouraging diversified industries continues. If it should not, and agriculture is relied upon, a reduction of population to the number for which the farms will furnish employment and sustenance will follow as an inevitable consequence.

WOMAN'S OPPORTUNITIES.

One of the Journal's subscribers asks for an article on the "advantages or opportunities of women of the present day." Considering that this is a subject on which volumes have been written, a comprehensive treatment of it is hardly to be expected in a single column of a newspaper. There was a time when the occupations in which women who found it necessary to support themselves could with propriety engage consisted of two, namely, school-teaching and sewing. Now scarcely a week passes that a new avenue of employment or field of labor is not opened to them, and by the simplest of processes, to-wit: Enterprising women keen enough to discover the opening boldly enter and occupy the ground. When this is done and the pioneers show themselves competent for the new service other women flock after them, and presently the wonder is how the labor was ever performed without their aid. The Journal chronicles these advances in industrial progress as they occur, but can scarcely undertake to recapitulate. The progress has been rapid, the list of occupations has grown long, and the subject has become great. It is easier, in fact, to enumerate the employments not open to women than to name those in which they are already engaged. The truth is, no calling or occupation can in these days be said to be absolutely closed to a woman who determines to enter it, and fits herself for it. Women have reached the point where matters are practically in their own hands. Everything depends upon themselves. If they show themselves qualified for any undertaking the problem in that direction is solved. If they fail it is, in most cases, because they still cling to the idea that success must be achieved at once, and are too impatient to submit themselves to the necessary apprenticeship. Women are not exempt from the rules that govern men in the practical affairs of life. Success in any business is the result of study, close application, patience, and, usually, much time. It is not probable that the majority of women who enter the ranks of wage-earners will, as a class, ever qualify themselves as thoroughly as the men in the same field, for the reason, always operative, that young women seldom expect to follow such occupations for life. Nevertheless this does not limit, but, possibly, rather widens the opportunities of those who do undertake their work seriously and with the determination to master it. In the meantime the comparatively unskilled labor in which the mass of women engage is more and more in demand, and neither those who are content with this nor they who have higher ambitions can reasonably complain. Labor is labor, and the life of any woman who "earns her living" in or out of her own household is not a "flowery bed of ease;" but the same may be said of men. The struggle for existence is a serious matter for all who undertake it, but the chances for men and women are rapidly becoming equalized, and even now the latter have few disadvantages to complain of.

AUTHORS ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION.

An American Authors' Society has been formed in New York, whose purpose is mutual protection against grinding and grasping publishers. They believe there is too wide a difference between the profits of the writer and the publisher of a book, and wish to break up the system which gives the latter complete control. Every author has a grievance in this line. Some flatly charge their publishers with having swindled them, while others mildly insinuate such a suspicion. Gail Hamilton wishes the society well, but declines to become a member because she has fought the same fight unsuccessfully on her own account and has given up. She says:

I admit that I am skeptical of results. I have lately published a book—"A Washington Bible Class." It has been a great literary success. I speak as a fool, but ye have compelled me. It has received the highest commendation from the highest literary and even theological-scientific authorities in the country. It has been discussed in the pulpits and distributed in the Sunday-schools. An edition de luxe of seventy-five copies has been issued by private beneficence for private circulation. Now, though I speak great swelling words to the publishers of being satisfied with nothing less out of the book than my house and barn repainted, and a wind-mill for the well, and a new harness for St. Cuthbert—the best family horse in Essex county, and not for sale, either, and such an appetite, eating me out of house and home every minute of his dear life—yet, speaking as a wise man confidentially to the authors, I confess that in spite of your efforts and mine, I shall be surprised if the author receives as much money for the brain-work of the book as the publishers receive for the de luxe work.

The secret of the trouble seems to be that the author has no check upon the publisher, but must depend entirely upon his statement as to how many volumes have been printed and sold, and the attendant expenses. A dishonest publisher can cheat a writer mercilessly, and the latter be without redress. Whether the "union" of authors will be productive of any reform is uncertain. Perhaps the only way for them to settle the matter is to co-operate and do their own publishing. This, by disclosing beyond doubt the actual number of books sold, may result in destroying friendly relations between the respective authors, but may also reinstate former publishers in their good graces, and the honest ones among these should favor the scheme.

THE total paid for spirituous liquors in Great Britain during the year 1890 was $697,482,350—an amount which has been exceeded but once in the history of that country. The Lancet estimates that this immense sum is equal to one-twelfth of the estimated income of all persons, to one-fifth of the national debt, and is eight times more than the income of all the churches. The Lancet goes on to say: "It is not our business to moralize on this expenditure. To us it means so much scirrhosis, Bright's disease, gout, rheumatism, insanity, etc., disabling employment, taking the pleasure out of the life of families and bread out of the mouths of children."

A CHICAGO minister who has just returned from a foreign tour says the world's fair is causing a good deal of talk in Europe, but he adds: "The people don't understand how they are going to get from New York to Chicago. In England or Germany a man sits down and makes his will if he intends to travel a thousand miles." It will be pretty hard to make Europeans understand that an overland journey of nearly one thousand miles can be made without discomfort or fatigue. Of course, Americans know that it can, but Europeans know very little about long journeys by rail.

IT seems strange to think of a political economist and statistician assuming the part of a cook, but that is what Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, does. Mr. Atkinson is one of the best known statisticians in the country and is an able writer on questions of social and political economy. He is also a student of practical problems, and has invented a cooking utensil which he claims is a great advance on anything used heretofore. It is a substitute for a cooking stove. During a lecture delivered in New York, a few days ago, Mr. Atkinson introduced and illustrated the use of his utensil, which looks much like a good-sized cardboard box, bound with tin and with a lamp under it. The lecturer told how a man could live on a dollar a week, and live exceptionally well on 25 cents a day. The average cost at present, he said, is 50 cents a day. A man could not possibly consume more than 25 cents' worth of food at present prices; the other half is simply wasted. He said the cooking stove was to blame for all this, and he claimed that by his utensil the cost of cooking and the waste can be reduced to almost nothing. He calls it the Aladdin oven. It is simply an iron box about eighteen inches long by fourteen in height and width, inclosed in a case made of wood pulp. Under the box is an ordinary lamp, burning about a quart of kerosene oil in eight hours. All the heat is retained in the oven, and it is never higher than about 360 degrees. There is absolutely no smell, and the food is cooked without distilling the juices or desiccating the solids. All there is to do with this oven is to put in the food, and the lamp does the rest. No attention whatever is required. When one considers the amount of heat wasted in cooking a meal by an ordinary cooking stove, and the amount of odors distributed by it, it needs no argument to prove that a great deal of food, as well as fuel is wasted. Mr. Atkinson claims that by his method two hundred pounds of solid food can be cooked for 40 cents, with a considerable saving in food and better flavored dishes. This is a question that interests everybody, and is well worth investigating.

THE New York Post recommends the study of law to young men who wish to fit themselves for newspaper work. It is quite possible that a course of legal study would be of value in giving certain mental habits and powers of investigation to the would-be journalist, but unless the legal training of the future encourages an improved literary style it will be a damage to the man who wants to write for the papers. As a rule, lawyers are too "wordy;" they are given to unnecessary detail and repetition, and their sentences are frequently long and involved. Even when they are direct in statement it does not satisfy them to make the statement once; they repeat it in various forms with tiresome iteration. This is, perhaps, necessary in order to impress the legal mind, but it is entirely out of place in newspaper writing, and the law student who thinks he is ready to be a "journalist" will be very apt to find that he must revise his style before he is qualified to write an acceptable police court item.

THE English "Rational Dress Society" is having an exhibition in London. All the fashionable women go, admire the costumes, which seem to be mostly on the Turkish trouser plan, and unanimously agree that they are sensible, comfortable, and, what is more important, picturesque and becoming. Nevertheless, no woman, even among the reformers, has yet ventured to appear upon the street in one of these costumes, and the fashionables who admire will certainly not adopt them. On the contrary, they will adhere strictly to the conventional styles, however ugly, and be the complacent slaves of the dressmakers, male and female, as always. If dress-reformers really want to establish reform they ought to hunt up the mysterious and unknown persons who originate the fashions and convert them. In the meantime there is no immediate prospect that "panta," however baggy, will be the approved feminine costume.

IN the Grand Central Station in New York the annoying rule forbidding friends or escorts of outgoing passengers to go beyond the waiting-room door has been revoked. If this change has been found expedient at the Grand Central station, where such crowds of people are continually coming and going, it surely might be made at the Indianapolis Union Station. The distance between the gates and some of the trains often makes the passage a formidable undertaking for invalids or elderly people unaccustomed to crowds and easily bewildered. When heavy wraps and traveling bags are to be carried the difficulty is increased. If an army of porters were on hand to assist travelers the case would be different, but even then friends are better satisfied to see the travelers on the trains. The rule is one that should at least be made very elastic.

A REPORTER for the Washington Star has written a scorching open letter to Dr. T. S. Verdi, an Italian resident of Washington, who is understood to be the constant adviser of the Italian minister in this country. He was reported in the Star some time since as saying that New Orleans was a city of murderers; that the Mayor and sheriff were murderers; that the Board of Trade and the clubs were made up of murderers, etc. Dr. Verdi repudiated this interview in the New York Tribune, a few days ago, and now the reporter reiterates the truth of his report, and adds that Dr. Verdi uttered his offensive language with great emphasis. Washington people will believe the reporter. There has always been a mystery concerning Dr. Verdi's early life.

GEN. LEW WALLACE advocated as a cure for rheumatism a mustard and garlic poultice. A resident of this city tried it. The rheumatism increased, but the odor scared away a pet cat. It is now to be supposed that the back-shed roofs will be decorated with "Ben-Hur" poultices. After all they have their uses.—Philadelphia Press.

If the poultice causes rheumatism in well cats it ought, on homeopathic principles, to cure it in sick ones, and if it will cure sick cats, why not cure sick human beings? It is proper to add, however, that the mustard-and-garlic remedy is not General Wallace's, but was recommended to him by an old friend in Richmond, and never even tried by the General.

DURING the next six months ice-dealers will reap their harvest, while natural-gas companies will reduce current expenses to the lowest notch and wait for the good time coming.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Flight of Time.

She—How time flies!

He—Flies! I thought that time traveled on bycycles.

A Test.

Laura—Do you want to read this novel when I have finished it?

Flora—Which chapter does the wedding occur in—the last? Mamma never allows me to read novels that have the marriage in the first chapter.

Hopeless.

Chollie—Fellow twied to wead my mind last week, and just because he couldn't, said I hadn't any. I have heard since that it is nothing but a sort of muscle weading, anyway.

Vickars—Well, you haven't any muscle either, have you? No wonder he failed.

Tommy's View of It.

Teacher—Yes; for every single wicked, savage tiger or lion there are hundreds of useful, harmless sheep. You should think of that, Tommy, and be thankful.

Tommy—I sh'd think the tiger would be the one to be thankful, 'cause it gives him such a plenty of sheep.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

COL. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, the colored gentleman who has notified King Leopold that Mr. Stanley is not the man to govern the Congo Free State, is the author of "The Colored Troops in the Rebellion," and was at one time a member of the Ohio Legislature.

WHEN Queen Victoria is traveling by rail, in her special train, she exercises no dead-head rights. She pays at the rate of $1.92 a mile, whatever the distance, in addition to first-class fares for all the party, servants included. Her saloon carriage cost $30,000.

SOME of Mr. Gladstone's admirers in Hastings have made advances to his hairdresser, offering to buy as much hair as can be cut from the grand old man's head at "sixpence a strand," as one of the London papers puts it. The information is published primarily to warn Mr. Gladstone.

WHAT adds to the solemnity of court life in Italy now is the wearing of mourning by Prince Napoleon's baby grandson, who, in accordance with etiquette, must wear the weeds of woe for 120 days. This, with the New Orleans episode, makes King Humbert's palace anything but an abode of mirth.

GEORGE W. CHILDS avows himself one of those who believe it a mistake to put off being generous until after one is dead. "In the first place," he says, "you lose the pleasure of witnessing the good that you may do, and, again, no one can administer your gifts for you as well as you can do it for yourself."

MRS. LIVERMORE has been lecturing before the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston upon the subject of "The Women Who Do Not Marry." She believes that women are not as anxious to marry as they were one hundred years ago, and that lax laws and higher education have something to do with it.

MR. THOMAS EDISON'S house at Orange, N. J., is a beautiful and luxurious one, and is but a five minutes' walk from his laboratory. His family consists of his wife, a daughter about eighteen years old, two boys and two babies. The boys are being educated at home by a tutor; one inherits his father's inventive genius, while the other is musically inclined.

MRS. NANCY M. JOHNSON invented the first ice-cream frigerator in this country. Before her invention, ice-cream was made by a spoon, constantly kept stirring up the cream. She devised the crank, and got out a patent for her invention in the year of 1843. She afterward sold the right of her patent for $1,500. She lived in Washington all her life, and died in 1890, at the ripe old age of ninety-five years.

PRINCE and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were with Queen Victoria at Grasse recently, wished one day to enter the hotel by a private entrance leading into the garden, but a sentry of the Alpine Chasseurs, not recognizing their royal Highnesses, refused to let them pass. The Prince in vain explained his station, and it was not until one of the officials had intervened that the Prince and Princess were allowed to enter.

NEW YORK Press: William H. Crane is said to have laid away $500,000 for the blizzard of life. Neil Burgess is credited with $150,000 of the one thing needful in the sweet by and by, and Francis Wilson's check would be good for $75,000 over and above his liabilities if he were foolish enough to draw it. So there's something in stage-work, after all, for actors, as well as managers. Industry, intelligently directed, is as well rewarded in that line of life as in any other.

MRS. STANLEY is once more a conspicuous figure in New York society, where she is very popular, and there is quite an elaborate series of fetes in her honor and in that of her hero-husband. Stanley has been much refreshed by his lecture tour. It has given his mind the rest from matters African which it sorely needed, and has made him more than ever in love with the country which he has definitely adopted as his own. Edward King writes that it is quite possible the Stanleys will eventually make their home on this side of the Atlantic.

A SCHOOL for horticulture is the latest London freak for developing natural roses and vigorous muscles. Here, just beyond the city's limits, society women may, with spade and hoe, renew their fagged-out energies and secure a tonic that is life-giving in its way. Fresh air and out-of-door exercise, twin nurses to health and happiness, can here be had, and also a thorough knowledge of the art which brings to perfection the loveliest blooms. A practical gardener of the feminine sex is at the head of this institute, which promises so much for womankind.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S face would impress even a casual observer with the conviction that its owner was a woman thoroughly in earnest and with an unwavering belief in the justice of her own cause. Whatever may be said of Mrs. Besant's tenets as to religion, morality, or social and political economy, the woman's whole heart and soul are animated with the devotion of a martyr. The bitter feelings engendered by a pitiful domestic quarrel with her family led her to change the spelling of her name. She writes it Bezant, and puts the accent on the first syllable, while her former husband and his brother, Walter Besant, the novelist, spell the name with an "s," and place the accent on the last syllable.

THE late General Spinola was well known in Brooklyn, where for years he was a leader, a fire laddie and a pusher. He cut a great figure when he started for the war. Mounted on a good horse, in full regimentals, with his sword waving in the air, he led his troops to the gates of Fulton ferry, amid the hurrahs of a crowd and the admiring looks of his friends and neighbors. Spinola, as a legislator, was not much of a force, but as a friend he was fraternal. He was one of the first in the field in the late war, and, later, one of the first to expose the Tweed-Sweeney ring and push Tammany Hall to the wall. Like Thurlow Weed, General Spinola knew a good thing when he saw it in its infancy, and the consequence is he died rich, as well as respected by his friends and neighbors.

He called her little "Sweetie"
When the arrow pierced his heart,
But say, when he had married her,
She was a little tart.
—Harper's Bazar.

To be drawn in the shape
Of an African ape
Makes Italy's monarch to cuss;
But pray, if His Highness objects to the jape,
Then why does he monkey with us?
—New York Continent.

A DENIAL THAT WAS FALSE

President Holt Evidently as Bold with His Tongue as with His Little Hatchet.

How He Tried to Shift the Responsibility for Dropping a Victim of the Bowen-Merrill Catastrophe—In a Sorry Plight.

When Sterling R. Holt, president of the present Board of Public Safety, took into his hand a hatchet and smashed a ballot-box it was thought that his limit of boldness was about reached, but he has broken the record. He has proven bolder with his tongue in smashing the truth than he was with his little hatchet in smashing the box. On Wednesday last the Journal made mention of the fact that certain Republican firemen who went down in the Bowen-Merrill wreck, had been marked by Holt and his associates for dismissal. The facts came to it upon the best of authority, but there were certain business reasons with which the Journal had nothing to do that made it impracticable to give the source of information, and as the information was true and susceptible of proof, it was not thought that this would be necessary. The publication naturally created considerable of a sensation, and Mr. Holt did not appear in an enviable light. Understanding perfectly the reasons why the Journal did not make public the source of its information, Mr. Holt, with the cool courage of a gambler, risked upon them his reputation for truth, and expressed himself as follows to a reporter of an afternoon newspaper:

"This is the cheapest attempt at politics that has come to my attention for some time. The Journal is trying to force this board to do that which it had no idea of doing and which it will not do. The remains of the tin-horn gang would like to force us to put those men out of the department, but it will not be done. Such an idea was never suggested by any member of the board, but the injured firemen have been discussed at some length, not with a view of removing them, but of giving them, if possible, better positions and better pay. The law says the department must be divided equally as to politics. There are no ifs about it. It is obligatory. When this board took charge of the fire department there were forty-eight more Republicans than Democrats, and we set about to make them even. We dropped out six Republicans and put in six Democrats. But still there were thirty-six more Republicans than Democrats, and that is the shape it is in now. The board determined that it would not cripple the department by making wholesale removals. The finances of the city bothered us a good deal, and we had several meetings on the subject, and, at last, decided that we had better strain the financial question a little, rather than put green firemen in to endanger the property and lives of the citizens. We talked with business men and property-owners, and with one accord they agreed to our plan—increase the fire department by putting on fourteen Democrats, that fourteen experienced firemen, who are Republicans, might remain—and this we have done. There are yet eleven Republicans to be removed, and this will be done as soon as the circumstances will permit. As to removing the injured firemen, let me say that I would resign in a minute before I would consent to such as that. That report is a lie—a plain lie without the least foundation or the slightest excuse for being uttered."

The boldness of Mr. Holt's statement was his undoing. It has made the men in a position to know and prove the facts willing to throw aside other considerations, if necessary, and stand by what they said. Here are a few facts that may refresh the memory of the members of the Board of Public Safety, and if they care to deny them, proof will be forthcoming.

Some months ago Mr. Holt, by getting a Democratic friend of his appointed in the fire department, placed himself under obligations to a Republican councilman. A couple of weeks ago one of the injured firemen came to this councilman and asked him to exert his influence to have him retained, as he had heard that he was likely to be dropped. The councilman wrote a letter to Mr. Holt, asking that this man be retained if possible, reciting his long and valuable services and reminding Mr. Holt of the promise of return favor he had made months ago when his friend was appointed. Nothing was heard from Holt in reply until Thursday, April 9, when he dropped into the Councilman's place of business and remarked: "Well, I'm mighty sorry, but I can't hold your man. The pressure is too strong, and the other two are against him." Mr. Holt said nothing about resigning his position as a protest against such action.

"Is that true?" asked the Councilman. "Is Sullivan against him, too?" He knew Catterson wanted the fireman's head.

"Yes," replied Mr. Holt. "I tried hard to avoid it, but my vote only counts one, you know."

The fireman was told that his fate was probably sealed, but he made another effort. That evening a friend of his, who is also a friend of Mr. Catterson, hunted up Mr. Catterson and put in a plea. "Why didn't you tell me before?" asked Mr. Catterson, mournfully. "You're too late now. The thing was already decided upon this noon."

Then the friends of the injured firemen set to work to bring every possible bit of pressure to bear to change the order before the appointments were announced. Among others who visited the board in their behalf was a gentleman who saw both Catterson and Holt separately, but each shifted the responsibility on to the other members and declined to give any satisfaction. Finally he got them both together. They told him no definite action had yet been taken, but the best he could get from them was a promise that another of the injured men should be retained "if possible."

The One American City.

Interview with Hamilton Diston in New York Press.

Philadelphia is the one American city in the United States. It is peopled by Americans. It is run by Americans. It has plenty of use for foreigners, but no use for the ignorant or criminal foreigners. It is the most loyal and patriotic city of the Union. It is American from rind to core and from core back to rind again. Now, I will give you an illustration of what an American city like that can produce. I said to my foreman the other day that I intended to take 300 workmen from my factory to the Republican national convention of 1892, and that I proposed to march through the streets of the city in which it is held at their head, but that I would take no man who had not worked for us at least forty years. He said he did not think I could muster so many. I told him we could, and we have counted noses, and what with one or two men who have been with us now only thirty-eight or thirty-nine years, we can fill the quota. Now, that is something to be proud about. You couldn't find such a record as that in any other city where foreign labor predominates.

Harrison as an Impromptu Orator.

New York Press.

An Associated Press dispatch speaks of President Harrison and his "trunk full of impromptu speeches." President Harrison is one of the most entertaining off-hand speakers in the country. When Garfield came here to the famous "Fifth-avenue Hotel conference" General Harrison was in the party. The candidate and his friends went West by special train, and at every stop General Harrison responded to calls for "speech." He wore a straw hat and long linen duster, and talked, as Garfield said, "like an angel in disguise." There are very few men who can speak as readily or as well as the President, and he carries his "impromptus" in his hat, not in his trunk.

Quaker City Cooks.

Philadelphia Record.

It is a singular fact that not one of the many wealthy families of this city employs a professional cook. In New York more than a dozen cooks receive more than $5,000 per annum from private families, and at one time Mr. William H. Vanderbilt paid his chef a salary equal to $10,000 a year. Here cooks are paid from $40 to $60 a month, and are expected to assist with the housework, most of them being women.

Prompt Answer.

Buffalo Commercial.

A correspondent who does not give his full name, sends us a poem headed: "Are You Weary?" We have read it attentively and can truly say we are.